Appalling Record of Murder and Crime.

Four Murders, Thirty Whippings and Sixteen Other Horrible Ontrages.

Summary of the Outrages Proven in the Court of Impeachment.

Origin and Present Aspect of the Chester Troubles.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 11, 1871. The testimony for the Governor still continues to unfole the most startling records of crime ever known in the annals of a civilized community. Even the most extreme democrats acknowledge that the state of affairs in Alamance county, as developed by the testimony, is horrifying and appalling beyond conception. One fact is, however, noticeable that will operate against Governor Holden—that all the long list of crimes now developed were perpetrated a considerable length of time prior to the date of his first proctamation declaring Alamance county in A STATE OF INSURRECTION;

and not a single outrage occurred between that date, March 9, 1870, and the 26th of June of the same year, when he brought Kirk and his troops into that co nty. The courts were open, the civil authorities in the full exercise of their functions, and the community in the most peaceful state it had been since the close of the war, when Kirk and his lawless them. This looks ball for his Excellency, and gives color to the charge that the whole insurrectionary programme, Kirk war, and the arrest, tortures and imprisonment of the citizens of Caswell were all a part of a conspiracy to throw the State into actual surrection, by which the President would be called upon to Jeclare martial law, and thus defeat the August elections, when the conservatives gained such a signal triumph. About ninety of the Gov ernor's witnesses have been examined so far, and

by the Ku Kluxes of Alamance have been proven. Besides these there were four others, the testimony in regard to which has been excluded because they did not occur within the limits of the counties alleged to have been in a state of insurrection. Those proven are:-Wyat Outlaw (colored), hung by the neck the night of the 26th of February, 1870, by a band of disguised mounted men, numbering about forty, in front of the Court House at Graham, the seat of Alamance county; William Puryear, a halfwitted negro, was drowned one night in March, 1870, a large stone being tied to his fect, the charge against him being that he said he witnessed the hanging of Outlaw and knew the men who were present; Thomas J. Morrow and his brother-in-law both colored, were taken some time in the fall of 186 from their homes and families, and hanged by the neck, for alleged barn burning.

THE WHIPPINGS and mutilations are numerous and now foot up the number of thirty. Jack Petillo, a negro, was badly whipped in December, 1869, and disabled for two whipped in December, 1869, and disabled for two weeks, during which time he was under the constant treatment of a physician. His house was afterwards forn down, and a gallows, gravestones and a placard were placed near it, as a threat against all colored republicans. Ivison Warren (negro) was whipped about the same time, though not so badly; but his skin was cut and bleeding. William F. Simpson (white) was whipped until the blood ran down from his back, for allowing a negro to live on his land and for cursing a party. Donaldson Worth (colored) was taken from his house on the last Saturday in January, 1870, ted to a tree and severely whipped; Samuel Garrison (negro) was forcibly taken from his house, was caught and struck several blows on the head while trying to escape. Was bucked and then badly whipped, Nowember, 1869; Paniel Jordan was severely whipped in the iall of 1869; William was whipped in October, 1869, receiving as many as seventy-live or eighty blows; Carter Cossy (colored) whipped in his shirt and drawers for aleged stealing of hogs, 1869; Caswell Holt (colored) whipped December, 1869, and his house was broken open and he was shot at December, 1869; Leonard Ripley (white) was whipped in Caswell county for iving with free negroes; Jake Brannock (colored) was similarly chastised in same county; George Riply (colored) was whipped some two years ago and died soon atterwards; Simeon White (colored) was whipped was whipped for keeping another woman, having a wife aircady; James Cole (white) was whipped January, 1870, for alieged insolence to white people; Henry Hot (colored) and wife were whipped in his nakedness; James Colies (white), seventy-one years old, was, with his wife, dragged from bed and wilpped in his nakedness; James Colies (white) and wife were whipped in his nakedness; James Colies (white) and wife were whipped in his nakedness; James Colies (white) and wife were whipped in the nakedness; James Colies (white) and wife were whipped in the fact of the fact of the fact of the fact of the fact weeks, during which time he was under the conyears old, was, with his wife, tragged from bed and whipped in his nakedness; James Corliss (white) and wife were wideped until both were all bloody 2 their night clothes; John Guy (white) whipped twice, January, 1870; Porter Metsane (colored) was stripped and whipped severely about same time for marrying a white woman; George D. Boon (white), whipped severely, March, 1869; Andrew Troilinger (colored), whipped in his own yard 29th October, 1869, for voting; his wife was whipped the same for interfering with Dr. Coble's practice; Jacob Murray (colored) whipped and his child kilied by one of the Ku Klux, who tramped on it, about becember, 1869; Damon Holk (colored), whipped about same time; Green Freeman, John Lynch, John Basou, Millie Alston, Joseph Harvey, Nelson Strond, Hamilton Brien, John Siddle and Sandy Jelians complete the whipped and scourged victums, each of whose tale would farnish a column of horror. Besides these there were sixteen others shot, beaten, nutilated and

whose names are as follows:—Heary holt (colored) shot at three these the night Outhaw was hung; the outhous was having to spend the night in the woods; Andrew Murray (white) run off from his home by threats of death; John Shatterlo's house was shot at repeatedly; Jemima Phillips (colored), beaten and stamped when outlaw was hung; Joseph McAdams (white) found coffin at his door with threatening placard on it; James C. Remistaf threatening placard on it; James C. Remistaf threatened with death if he did not leave the county; visited the second time and again threatened; Senator Shofmer threatened with death and his murder attempted; deorge D. Boon, postmaster, tareatened by three coffins with horrible inscriptions; John Aired's house was visited and he was threatened to have his throat cut if he did not change his politics; Mary Gatins, a lewd white woman had her house putied down to the bottom log; Alfonso had a withe put round his neck, and he was made to pray. These are nearly all the outrages yet proven. The following is a continuation of the testimony of some of the most important witheses; yet examined:—William R. Albright, the most respectable of the Governor's witnesses, who was a magistrate in Alamance county testified to the unsettled and alarming state of affairs in that county during the latter part of 1868 and 1869; he was intimidated in the discharge of his official duties by the mysterious operations of the Ku Kiux; he appealed to the Governor for troops to protect the lives of republicans, and the Governor sent a force of militia, under command of one Capian Boster; these were afterwards releved by United States troops; witness was appointed a brigadier general of militia for the purpose of forming one of the Military Courts Martial.

Which was ordered by the Governor to try the citizens arrested by Kirk at Yancey ville; witness issued soveral papers exempting certain perso s from arrest do issue them; witness was initiated; John Stockard, a member of the Ku Kiux, lod witness he had once ridden tw

after the passage of the legislative acts prohibiting Dersons going in disguise.

John W. Lorg, a most notorious character in this State, a witness for the Governor, testified that he resided in Alebama, but had left Alamance county, in this state, last summer. He had been a member of the White Brotherhood, and produced in the Senate chamber the usual disguise worn by members of that organization when on their midnight raids. This consisted of a long white gown, reaching near the lankles, and builtoning tight round the neck, with loose sleeves. Then there was a white cap, which, when drawn over the lace and down to the neck, when drawn over the lace and down to the neck, while loose some twenty of the mose, while it towered far above the head, with two prejecting horns from the forenead and a spiral tassel, which shook with cach movement of the person. The witness put it on and made one of the Most middle and mouth. Round the eye-hoices and mouth were red marks, and it had a long protuberance or sount, which was colored, for the nose, while it towered far above the head, with two greeting horns from the forenead and a spiral tassel, which shook with cach movement of the person. The witness put it on and made one of the most, which was known to have been a determined object on the part of the ku klux to wage war on the militia and to destroy their arms of the state were known to have been stored has been visited by this band of midnight marance county, in this state, last time about one verified of the remined object on the part of the ku klux to wage war on the militia and to destroy their arms of the state were known to have been stored has been visited by this band of midnight marance county.

OATH OF THE ORGANIZATION.

with regard to the
OATH OF THE ORGANIZATION.
They were required under all and any circumstances to keep the secrets of the body, to prevent negroes from clevating themselves to an equality with white men, to overthrow the republican party, to go around disguised and frighten the negroes and keep them away from the poils. Members were to be protected at all hazards, and they were, it possible to get on the juries and bring in false verdicts whenever a member was on trail, and when on the witness stand they were required by the obligation to swear in favor of a brother and to obey all orders of the camps. Witness was present, in accordance with the instructions of the camp, at the whipping of Tom Sellars. They gave him

TWO LIGES APIECE,

of the camps. Witness was present, in accordance with the instructions of the camp, at the whipping of Tom Seliars. They gave him

TWO LIGES AFIECE,

which was their orders. When we got back to the camp after disposing of Seliars we talked about Corsay, who was a member of the organization, but he had been talking too much, and it was proposed to put him out of the way, as

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES.

Another member said he should be talked to, which was at length agreed to; Jim Albright was there that night, and he brought an order from his camp to whip Caswell Holt (colored) and we were to do it; he was whipped as the order directed; the next meeting witness attended was a county meeting, held bear Haw river, when some two or three hundred men were present, and

All. THE CHIEFS;
the object was to find out the strength of the order in the county; there were between four hundred and six hundred men in the county in the organization, probably seven hundred; it was then determined they should make a raid through Graham that night, which they did, though they disturbed nothing; the object of the meeting succeeding was to determine what should be done with Caswell Holt finally; it was first proposed to whip him, which was voted down, next to hang him, but this was objected to as causing too much excitement; then it was agreed to

DROWN HIM.

and witness was selected to carry the order for his execution to Camp No. 10, of which Fawcett was the chief; he celivered it, and Fawcett said that Jacob A. Long had ordered it to be stopped; Long was chief of the organization in the county, and he, for some reasons, p. evented the Killing of caswell Holt; about February or March there was a county meeting held at which a few of the chiefs were present, and it was then decided to have no more wuipplings and not to interfere with

there was a county meeting held at which a few of the chiefs were present, and it was then decided to have no more wnippings and not to interfere with matters

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Too SMALL FOR HANGING;

when we were to take hold of a case in the future it was to be either hanging or drowning; after that Daniel Worth's schoolhouse was burned; George Trolluger told me to come to his barroom that night, as he had something particular on hand, and he wanted some men who did not have so much cowardice as others; witness did come back, and he said we must burn the schoolhouse; witness objected, but Trolluger said that he must do it—the Camp had decreed it; and—and myself then got a can of kerosene oil and some matches and went over; witness was put to waten while others set the house on fire; before he put the oil on the house witness said, "For God's sake, do not burn that house!" and he replied that he would do it in

SITE OF GOD OR THE DEVIL;
he then squirted oil over the ceiling, floor and walls of the nouse and struck a match, but it went out; witness again asked him not to burn the house; he replied that he would struck another match, applied it, and the building was

SOON IN FLAMES;

we ran back to Trollinger's barroom, and soon the crv of "fire!" was raised, and we ran back and helped to puil down the fence round the house. It was burned because it was a colored school. Andrews and Fogleman told he they carried the coffin to McAdams' house, and that they got Nathan Trollinger to run his kuife through his privates several times. Witness did not know how long the organization lasted. He only remained in it about one year, when he got in a luss with Andrews, after which he was bluffed out of it. He made an expose of the order last summer, and then had to leave Alamannee county for fear his lite would be taken. Witness left the organization in May or June, 1839, and all the outrages he mentioned occurred prior to that time. After some further cross-examination, in which the winess impeached himself and acknowledged that he compromised a theft suit the court adjourned.

#### ORIGIN AND PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CAES ER TRUBBLES.

The Town Patrolled Regularly at Night by Armed White Citizens-How and Why Arms Were Placed in the Hands of the Negroes-Singular Organization of the Militia-The Officers Without Commissions-War of the Ku Klux-the Outrage at Rock Hill-State Arms Broken Up-Whipping of a Negro Klux-The Recent Troubles-Conflicting Statements of the Number of Killed and Wounded-The Route to Yorkville-The Dis-

CHESTER, S. C., March 12, 1871. There is still a great deal of excitement in this community, resulting from the recent hostile demonstrations made by the negro militia upon this village. Armed patrols guard the town and suburbs at night, questioning every one found out after a certain hour as to his or her particular business that required them up when all good citizens should have retired. These patrols are composed exclusively of whites armed with revolvers. Last night I took a stroll through the town as late as eleven o'clock. I had not proceeded far when I was accosted by two men with revolvers in their hands, who said:-

"Where are you going this time of night?" "Where I please,"

"Are you a stranger here?"

"Weil, then, you must know that it is against orders for anybody to be abroad after ten o'clock. uniess on important business." "My business is to see the state of the town, and

satisfy myself whether there is any civil law or order here. I am a Northern man."

"Then, if that be the case, you can go along." I had scarcely walked 200 yards before two more armed men accosted me and a similar conversation ensued, my first interrogators never losing sight of me until I had reached the second party, and they likewise keeping me in view until the teat of another watch was reached. This will serve to show the state of alarm and uncertainty that prevails here owing to the unsettled state of affairs that exists, which has, beyond a question of doubt, resulted from the armament of the negro militia. These arms were placed in the hands of the negroes by the Governor and State radical authorities prior to the fall elections, and for the purpose, it is said, of enabling the negroes to defend themselves at the polls, where it it was anticipated intimidation and violence would be resorted to by the whites. In view of this action large quantities of the same kind of arms, known as

WINCHESTER SIXTEEN SHOOTER RIFLE, were also purchased and brought her by the whites, who, though they did not carry them openly to the polis, had them conveniently located in case of an attack by the negroes-the latter having them in companies stacked in full view of each voting place A strange feature, too, in connection with this armed militia organization is that, though the negroes are regularly organized, armed and equipped, with their captains, lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, none of these officers can be found who have authenticated

commissioned omicers, node of these omicers can be found who have authenticated

COMMISSIONS

from the Governor, and it is almost safe to say that no official record of the organization of the militia can be found. It appears that the arms were sent here to be used for political purposes, placed in the hands of the negroes with supplies of ammunition, and they allowed to organize, elect their officers and carry out the orders of such white men as became attached to the radical party purely from mercenary motives. The excitement of the elections ever, it was believed the negroes would be disarmed, but such was not the case. Every township in each county had its negro militia company, with its irresponsible and, in the majority of cases, ignorant officers, who drilled them and had their regular public parades, a

to the whites. Outrages by these armed bands became of such frequent occurrence that life and property in most neighborhoods where the negroes were controlled by bad and unprincipled men were unsafe, and consequently a counter organization was gotten up annong the whites, which many take to be a branch of the well-known

This organization, at first one having for its object public safety and the defence of the and property, as it grew older became gradually aggressive and more dangerous to the public peace than were the

amination of all parties concerned. The negroes, with some degree of credibility, state that the whole of the troubles originated in the WHIPPING AND BREAKING UP of the arms of members of the militia companies. For the past month or two, and since the outrages in Union county began, it seems to have been a determined object on the part of the Ku Klux to wage war on the militia and to destroy their arms whenever and wherever found. Every place where arms of the State were known to have been stored has been visited by this band of midinght marnaders, habited in their mysterious and hideous costume, and the arms either carried off or destroyed. At Rockhill, at a depot on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Raiiroad, adjoining this county, a body of disguised men, numbering some seventy-five, came there about three weeks since and left five cases of State Winchester rifles

A MASS OF DEERIS
on the floor of the storeroom. The watchman says he was aroused by a loud knocking at the door, which he opened, and was at once seized by a man, who commanded him, with a pistel at his breast, to remain quiet. About twenty-five men then rushed in, all wearing disguises, and they asked him where were the State arms. In a state of perfect terror he pointed out five cases piled one on top of the other. These were quickly broken open with an axe and as quickly broken up, the accontements being cut in pieces and thrown over the floor. The captain of the band thea commanded him to go to the barroom of the place and bring them whiskey, but before he went on this errand they left the depot, locked the door and gave him the key. He returned with a gallon of whiskey and they again entered the depot and completed their work of spoliation. Though there were barrels of whiskey and large quantities of provisions and goods there they never touched anything but the arms. When these were all destroyed they left, and commanded him to follow them. He went, and was almost terrified lest they should take a notion to hang him. When about five hundre

to the depot, and to whistle as he went. This injunction he strictly eleged, and the last words he heard came from the captain, who said, "Now, ooys, hurry up;

WE MUST BE ACROSS THE LINE
by sun up," From this latter expression it is inferred that the Ku Klux engaged in this outrage were from North Carolina, as the county of York, where it occurred, adjoins Mecklenburg county in that State. Certain it is that they came from another county; but whether from Union in this State, or from this county, or from one in North Carolina, cannot be definitely settled. It is strongly surmised, however, that it was the same band that has since taken so prominent a part in the difficulties in this county. Abner Holly, a powerfully built and stalwart black negro, who is one of the most intelligent among them I have seen, states that he was brutally whilped on Thursday night last, two weeks ago, just previous to the recent disturbances, and that the

BLOOD SPIRTED FROM HIS BACK every lick. In his own graphic language they came in and dragged him out of the bed where his wife was and hallooed and cavorted around like so many devils. There were twenty-five of them. They took his Winchester rifle down from where it was hanging and asked nim, "bo you see this?" and with that they smashed the breech off on the hearth. The man then picked that up and said, "Do you see where this is going?" and he threw the breech behind the fire. The barrel was then mutilated and toroken. They spoke to him and said they had nothing against him, but that he was a d—n radical and a meish. The principal one whooped and shook his horns in his face, while he presented a pistol at his breast and told him that he had voted for that b—n Scoundell show that he must do so no more, or they would put him up the spout. "We paid for your damned Winchester rifles, and we have the right to destroy them. We don't want any more of the damned radicals you put in office, who only want to make money out of your votes. You must vote the way the white people voce, or not

hor as Hell
for every d—d nigger of you. This the negro related with a good deal of humor, and he seemed to enjoy it as he went on. He said the men must have known him well from the way they talked, for one of them said, "Let us hurry up;

known him well from the way they talked, for one of them said, "Let'us hurry up;

SILVEY IS IN THE FAMILY WAY,
and this might scare her, and perhaps hurt her," meaning his (Holly's) wife. Nobody could have known that fact unless they were quite intimate with Holly and his family; out he could recognize none of them, even by their voices, which were well disguised. Jim Wilkes, who is another robust black young man, not so intelligent as Abner Holly, was the captain of the militta company at Carmel Hill, which caused all the recent difficulties. He made a statement of the whole affair to Captain B. B. Keeler, Company I, Eighteenth infantry, and your correspondent. Of course he charges the first attack to have been made upon his sentinel, insuead of as has already been reported in the ilerataly the sentinel firing upon a party of passing whites. He proved himself a

BAD OFFICER, for he frequently admitted that in the main en gagement which occurred on Wednesday last in Baron Rouge township, near New Hope church, eight miles northwest of here, he did not see "de inim,, but dat de privates did." His account of the series of disturbances does not materially differ

eight miles nortnwest of here, ne diel not see "de inimy, but dat de privates did." His account of the series of disturbances does not materially differ from that already reported in the Herald, except that he does not show how many were interested in the several engagements that ensued, of his own command, notwithstanding that he did command on the battle field. This remains still an unsettled question. Various reports coming from both sides state that few men were killed in the fight on Wednesday, but that in the route and pursuit that followed a large number of negroes were "lost by the wayside." How true this is I cannot say. The negroes place their loss at some five or six, while I have neard whites say that they are satisfied as many as twelve or fifteen were killed and buried near Mount. Hope church, the scene of Wednesday's battle. Out of about one hundred negroes under arms and all of whom were furnished ammanition by one Major Reister, the county clerk and commandant of the militia, about twenty reached Yorkville, where they were required to lay down their arms, and, for safety to themselves, the Sheriff put them in jail. On the next day they were taken to the United States camp and there they remained until yesterday, when they left and returned here, without any molestation whatever. Everybody, both necroes and wintes, state that the above-mentioned Major Reister, an

ADVENTURER FROM BALTIMORE, of German origin, is the main cause of all the troubles. He has repeatedly ridden into office on the votes of the negroes, has been their commander-in-chief in the county for a long period, and, by inflammatory speeches and bad advice, has kept the negroes constantly on the verge of a collision with the whites. His wife's family here admit that he is a most disreputable character, with whom they exceedingly regret their connection. Twice he broke faith with the whites during the late troubles, and instead of allowing the negroes to go home and assuand he kept them here, furnished their presence where a large

## STREET CAR SLAUGHTER.

A Child Three Years Old Run Over in Fourth Street.

Coroner Young yesterday morning commenced as investigation in the case of Honora Leahey, the little girl (whose parents live at 186 West Fourth street) who was killed corner of Barrow and Fourth street on Friday last by being run over by car No. street on Friday last by being run over by car No. 39 of the Bleecker street line of cars, of which David D. Long was conductor and James Ashey driver. It is alleged that while the child, only three years of age, was at play in the street she attempted to cross in front of the borses and in doing so was knocked down and run over nefore the driver could stop the car. There was some misunderstanning as to who removed the child from under the car, the conductor claiming to have done so, while two others said they were the persons who took the little girl from under the wheels. In order to procure further testumony Coroner Young adjourned the investigation till next Saturday morning.

## CARBOLIC ACID AGAIN. Another Pelsoning Case-Patal Result.

It is only a few days since that the HERALD con tained a report of the fatal poisoning of a lady in New Chambers street by swallowing a quantity of rew Chambers street by Swainowing a quantity of carbolic acid in mistake for brandy, and now another case has been bronght to light.

Sergeant Tynan of the Twenty-first precinct, yesterday informed Coroner Hermann that Annie Rider, an Englishwomaa, thirty-two years of age, employed as domestic in the family of Mr. J. R. Lee, living at No. 104 East Thirtieth street, had died suddenly, as was believed from drinking a solution of parbolic acid in mistake for liquor.

## THE COURTS.

By Judge Joachimsen.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Braughman vs. Hoven.—Judgment for plaintiff for \$105 50, costs and allowance.

Budger vs. Leland.—Judgment for plaintiff for \$977 85, costs and allowance.

Calivellish Manufacturing Company vs. Milvern.—Judgment for plaintiff for \$99 16 and costs.

Sivift vs. Buelt.—Judgment for defendant, with costs and allowance.

Buckman vs. Wresler.—Motion denied and case ordered to trial.

Raynor vs. Valentine.—Judgment for defendant.

Orders Granted.—Hilton vs. Witt, McAdam vs.

Campbell, Ritter vs. Ordernell, Phillips vs. Briggs, Marenbotaur vs. Figure, Capen vs. Baxter. Sentences Upon Counterfeiters-Letter Stealers, Perjurers and Illegal Voters - Fraudulent Bankruptcy-Diamond Smuggling-Riding on Car Front Platforms-Captain Peabody Again in Court.

Decistons.

COURT CALENDARS -- THIS DAY.

Nos. 5236, 5238, 5418, 4732, 5122, 5135, 5604, 5363, 5259, 5303, 5304, 5306, 5339, 5340, 5360, 5368, 5375, 6377, 5395, 5308, 5208, 5429, 5430, 5451, 5452, 5454, 5455, 5457, 5458,

SEEING THE AUDITOR.

Buying a Claim Against the United States

A case developing a queer state of facts, and in the development giving potent confirmation of the

old apothegms regarding diamond cutting diamond

and the necessary defilement ensuing from touching

pitch, came up yesterday before Judge Sutherland, of

the Supreme Court. The hinging point of the case

was a claim against the United States, in which one

party, evidently strongly doubtful in his own mind

as to its ever being allowed, and which was its final

disposition, made another party believe that it was

going through all right, and succeeded in selling it to him for something over half its face,

the latter party to pocket the difference in consideration of cash down. The

were Mr. John M. Shedd, a gentleman very well known in certain political circles in this city, who was the plaintiff, and the defendant, Richard K. Montgomery, also well known in certain circles in the petitop! capital. The plaintiff sets forth in his

Sought in Court, but Denied.

and Getting One's Digits Burned-Relief

UNITED STAT'S CIRCUIT COURT.

Sentences Upon Prisoners. Judge Woodruff sat yesterday morning at the

Counsel for the government moved that the prisoners who had been convicted should be brought forward for sentence.

James O'Neill had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with perjury. It appeared that he committed the offence for the purpose of procuring the discharge of a prisoner accused of crime. Judge Woodruff remarked that perjury, he was sorry to Woodruff remarked that perjury, he was sorry to say, was of frequent occurrence and had become a crying evil in the community. The efforts of the officers of justice to detect and punish it had been eften frustrated. He would do all he could to suppress this class of crime. The prisoner, he understood, had a large family—nine children—and this consideration weighed with the Court in passing a lighter sentence than might otherwise have been the case. Sentence, two years in Albany Penitentary at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$100.

FRAUDILENT VOTING.

tiary at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$100.

FRAUDULENT VOTING,
William Quirke, found guilty of fraudulent voting for a member of Congress in Westchester county at the last election, was next sentenced. It was stated that the prisoner had been drugged, and while in that condition was induced by some persons to vote, utterly unconscious of what he was doing. He had served in the war on the Union side without any compiaint being made against him. Judge Woodruif said that the offence committed by the prisoner struck at the freedom and foundation of our national institutions and deserved to be punished severely; but, in consideration of the facts stated, the sentence upon the prisoner would be only six months' imprisonment, with the costs of the prosecution.

months' imprisonment, with the costs of the prosecution.

EMBEZZLING LETTERS IN THE POST OFFICE.

Wroch Radosavlywitz, pleaded guilty of embezzling letters from the Post Office. It appeared that on the breaking out of the civil war the prisoner was a first lieutenant in the Austrian service. With the aid of Mr. Motley, who was then Minister to the Imperial Court of Vienna, Radosavlywitz obtained his discharge and came to this country, bringing with him 42 recruits. With these he joined the army of the Union and was soon promoted to a captainey. In consideration of these facts the court pronounced the mitigated sentence of three years' imprisonment.

John T. Lawrence, embezzling letters in the Post Office; sentence, two years' imprisonment.

Office; sentence, two years' imprisonment.

Joseph Hartnett, embezzing letters in the Post
Office; sentence, ten years' imprisonment.

Office; sentence, ten years' imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY

Lewis Meyer, for having had in his possession counterfeit money with intent to pass the same, was sentenced to turce years' imprisonment at hard labor in Albany Pentientiary, and pay a fine of \$100. Lewis Seiner, found guilty of dealing in counterfeit money, was next sentenced. The Judge said he had received a letter from the sister of the prisoner asking for mercy upon her brother. He was sorry that considerations for his sister had not operated upon the prisoner's mind before he committed the upon the prisoner's mind before he committed the orience for which he was now about to be punished. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner should be imprisoned eight years at hard labor and

should be imprisoned eight years at hard labor and pay a fine of \$500.

INCITING TO MUTINY ON BOARD SHIP.
Peter Johnson, John Peterson and Charles Thompson, found guilty of inciting a revolt on board the ship Shatamuc, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Aloany Penitentury.

The Court resumed the trial of Alexis Nicolai, a Russian, who was indicated for engraving, or causing to be engraved, a lithographic stone, and printing therefrom fraudulent dity cent currency stamps. The prisoner was convicted and remanded for sentence, which will be pronounced to-day.

The Court then adjourned.

The Indictment Adjourned.

The Indictment Adjourned.

Mr. B. K. Phelps, counsel for General Jordan, who is indicted for fitting out an expesition in this city for aid of the Cubans, contrary to the neutrality laws, having applied to the Court to know when the General could be tried, the Judge said he would not sit longer in the present term; out a jury would be in attendance on Menday next, and if a judge could be got from some other district the trial might come on then.

#### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy. Before Commissioner Betts,

The United States vs. Adolph B. Herman and Herman Herman.-The defendants had been charged with concealing a portion of their assets in a bankruptcy proceeding, and also with swearing falsely to a statement to the effect that Herman Herman had lost about \$61,000 in Wall street speculations. nad lost about \$61,000 in Wall street speculations. The examination into the facts of this case has been going on at intervals during the past ten months. Yesterday the Commissioner rendered a decision, holding the defendants to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Alleged Diamond Smuggling Case. It will be remembered that some few months ago a young man-Augustus Charles Rad--was arrested in this city on a charge of smuggling diamonds, worth \$25,000 or \$30,000, from London, where his father is said to be extensively en-United States District Attorney. Subsequently Rad-cliffe appeared before Commissioner Davenport and gave ball in the sum of \$1,500 for his liberation.

were short, sharp and decisive. The plaintiff's connsel—Messrs, Edwards and Field—urged, with all the legal ingenuity at their command, that there was just and legal ground for the compaint, and that the defendant should be compelled to pay back the money he had fraudulently obtained from the plaintiff. They presented the affair as on a par with ordinary and common business transactions. The plaintiff believed that the parties holding the claim were willing to submit to heavy discount for ready cash. It was known that the government was proverbially slow in passing upon claims, and for this reason it was a very common practice to sell them. Defendant's counsel, Mr. Thayer, insisted that his chent was blameless, and that the wrong, if there was any committed, was committed by the plaintiff. The Judge listened patiently to the argument on both sides, and then ordered the Marshal Sharpe's Office. Mr. George B. Purvis has been appointed one of the deputies in Marshal Sharpe's office.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART L Cantion to Front Platform Riders. Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

Henry fregar vs. The Dry Dock, Broadway and Battery Railroad Company .- This was an action brought to recover \$10,000 damages for an injury sustained by the plaintiff while riding on one of the defendants' cars under the following circumstances:-The plaintiff, who is a journeyman hatter by stances:—The plaintiff, who is a journeyman hatter by trade, between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 28in of April last, got on the front platform of the ear on the corner of Broadway and Grand street for the purpose of proceeding to the Grand street ferry on his way to his home in Brooklyn. The car was crowded and a heavy ran a storm prevailed at the time. A few minutes after the car moved from where he got on he was forced by the crowd off the front platform and under the fore wheel of the car, which crushed his right hand in such a way as to render amputation of three fingers necessary, and totally unfitting him to his right hand in such a way as to render amputation of three fingers necessary, and totally unfitting him to ply his avocation of hatter or to use his hand at all. The defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the compaint on the ground that no negligence on the part of the company had been proven, and that contributive negligence on the part of the piaintiff in getting on the front platform of an over-crowded car was clealy shown. Judge Loew granted the motion and dismissed the compaint.

### ismissed the complaint. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. By Judge Robinson.

Chase vs. Higgins.—Motion granted.

McPartin vs. Leavill.—Motion granted, with ten
dollars costs.

Mulry vs. Mason.—There does not appear to have

main wiful contempt, except to pay a debt, &c.
Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Malirs, The Hudson River Railroad Company.—
Judgment for plaintiff. Parish et al. vs. Murston.—Motion granted. In the Matter of the Lien of Richard H. Dor-

ing.—Indgment ordered.

Benedict vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth.—Order settled.

#### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SENERAL TERM. Decision.

By Chief Justice Daly, Judge Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

The Neptune Case Again. The negro seamen, whose sufferings on board the Neptune have been fully detailed in these columns,

appealed for inagment against Captain Peabody, the commander of that ship. The case was heard "considerable length, the Judge expressing his

F. Daly.

Caranagh vs. Mechan et al.—Judgment affirmed as a personal judgment against Mechan, and judgment reversed as against defendant Johnson.

Muter vs. Neuman.—Judgment reversed.

Carman vs. Carman.—Judgment reversed, without prejudice to her right, to renew her application hereafter.

Fallen vs. Bartine.—Order affirmed.

Crowell vs. Crispin.—Judgment affirmed.

MARINE COURT. A Caution to Car Conductors.

# increase of ten; measies, 87, an increase of fortytwo; diphtheria, 10, a decrease of two. The report also states that— Although there appears an increase of ten cases reported of smallpox during the letter over the former week, there is no evidence of an increase of the epidemic generally. This increase is largely due to the fact that several cases have been discovered by the Health Inspectors which had been sequestered by their friends, having no medical attendant. The increased force of inspectors are daily discovering such cases. The thorough system of house to house vaccination now instituted by the Board will have the effect to arrest the further spread of this disease. There is scarcely any opposition manifested towards vaccination whenever it is offered to the people at their own homes. At the present time this is in marked contrast with former similar efforts. The Sanitary Committee in their report to the Board recommended that the City Sanitary Inspector be instructed to enforce sections 131, 132, 133, 134 and 135 of the Sanitary Code. The sections relate to the arrival of ships at this port without clean bills of health. Section 132, which is the most important of them all, is as follows: That no owner, agent or consignee of any vessel or cargo, Before Judge Curtis. Kezia Fleetwood vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company .- This was an act on to recover \$1,000 for alleged damages incurred by

to recover \$1,000 for alleged damages incurred by the plaintiff white riding on the cars of the corporation sued. Mrs. Fleetwood was, on the 12th of September, 1870, thrown down from the rear platform of a Central Park car through the negligence of the conductor, who failed to stop the vehicle at the proper time and was severely injured interally and exernally. The defendants deuled all the allegations in the complaint. After a protracted trial before a jury a verdict in favor of the complainant in the sum of \$325 was returned. A stay of thirty days was granted the delendants. That no owner, agent or consignee of any vessel or cargo, and no officer of any vessel (in respect of either of which vessel or cargo a permit, according to any law, ordinance or regulation, shall or should have been obtained to pass Quarantine or to come up to the water front of the chy of New York; shall unlade or land, or cause to be unladen or landed, such cargo or any part thereof in said city, without having first received the written permit of this department so to do.

In connection with the smallpox question Dr. Carnochan stated that cases continue to arrive here
from Liverpool and London, and that such cases are
sent to the West Bank Hospital.

A communication was received from Mr. H. C.
Hail, of Little Falis, N. Y., which states that parties
in that vicinity are constantly buying up "premature veal," which they pack in kegs and ship to the
city, where it is made up into sausages.

POARD OF HEALTH.

Smallpox Slightly on the Increase-Prema-

ture Veal Made Into Sausages.
The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual

place and hour, President Bosworth presiding, and

Messrs, Mulialy, Gross, Barr, and Drs. Carnochan.

Smith and Ceccarini being present. Considerable

routine business having been transacted, the follow-

ing report of Dr. Charles P. Russell, Register of

ing report of Dr. Charles P. Russell, Register of Records, was received:—

I have the honor to report 524 registered deaths for the past week, being an increase of 10 over the previous week. There were 20 deaths from measies—an increase of 1, and 14 from scarlatina—a diminution of 5. There were 7 deaths from typhold fever, against 4 the preceding week. There were 84 credited to phthisis pulmonails—a decrease of 8. The mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia rose from 18 and 40 respectively to 23 and 44. Twenty deaths were occasioned by violence, among which there were 2 suicides. There were reported 16 fatal cases of smallpox, being a fall-inc off from the two previous weeks, in each of which 20 had been registered. In London, during the week ending February 25, the deaths from smallpox amounted to 227—the greatest weekly mortality from that disease within a period of thirty-one years. In Liverpool, during the same week, smallpox caused 129 deaths out of a total of 452, and in Brussels, during the previous week, 41 out of 154.

The report of Dr. Morris, the City Sanitary Inspector, makes the following exhibit of

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES for the week ending March 11:-Typhus fever, 1,

same as last report; typhoid fever, 4, a decrease of

one: relapsing fever, 7, an increase of five; scarlet fever, 80, decrease of eight; smallpox, 51, an increase of ten; measles, 87, an increase of forty-two; diphtheria, 10, a decrease of two. The report

tor, makes the following exhibit of

ARSON UPON THE HIGH SEAS.

determination to see full and ample justice dens the unfortunate seamen, and, at a late hour, the case was adjourned until this morning, when a de-cision will probably be arrived at. Sentence of Death Pronounced Upon a Ship Burner.

An Unusual Scene in the Federal

The United States Circuit Court room was crowded yesterday morning, as it was understood that the prisoners convicted of various offences at the present term, including Charles Perdue, found guilty of burning the ship Robert Edwardes at sea, 800 miles from land (the punishment for this offence being death), would be brought up for sentence.

Judge Woodruff took his seat upon the bench unctually at the usual hour.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAT.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Nos. 259, 2692, 21, 51, 57, 81, 1883, 95, 203, 355, 329, 585, 647, 105, 51, 45, 99, 671, 109, 113. Part II.—Nos. 42, 2162, 38, 1292, 5222, 2522, 2522, 1262, 192, 3662, 260, 186, 224, 36, 1442, 268, 228, 268, 646, 1992.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TREM—Part 1.—Before Judge Locw.—Nos. 68, 557, 788, 325, 249, 604, 193, 678, 638, 733, 671, 157, 548.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Before Judges Daly, Robinson and Larremore.—Nos. 23, 9, 10, 1134, 40, 51, 65, 91, 94, 97.

MARINE COURT—Part 2—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 5296, 5238, 5418, 4732, 5122, 5135, 5694, 5363, 5259, 5303, 5304, 5305, THE BURNING OF THE SHIP ROBERT EDWARDES-SENTENCE OF DEATH UPON CHARLES PERDUE. Charles Perdue was brought forward for sentence. A hush of solemn silence reigned through the court room as Judge Woodruff began his remarks to the prisoner in the following terms:-

You, Charles Perdue, were herotofore charged with a most heinous crime—the burning of a ship on the high seas—unmindful of the horrors of such a scene; regardless of the destruction of property you were bound to protect and preserve; reckless of human lives brought into learlin peril. Upon due examination and inquiry before the proper officer the

examination and inquiry before the proper officer the

PROOFS OF YOUR GULLT

were such as, in his judgment, required that you be held a prisoner to answer. A grand jury, selected with care from among citizens of high character—intelligent, impartial, just men—upon hearing the evidence tending to establish your guilt found it their duty to present you for Irial. Your trial has been had. Twelve fair and impartial men, having no monive and no purpose but to learn and declare the truth, were selected by your own counsel, under the liberal provisions of our laws, which entitled you not only to exclude any others from the jury, but with large fr edom to reject any who were not satisfactory to you in every respect. Twelve such men were empanelled to inquire whether you were guity or not of the offence, and after a full investigation, a patient hearing and a careful and cautious scrutiny of the evidence they, upon their oaths, pronounced you nounced you

scritiny of the evidence they, upon their caths, pronounced you

GUILTY.

Able counsel appeared and conducted the trial for you; the evidence was subjected to

THE MOST SEARCHING CRITICISM;
every fact and circumstance in your favor proved or reasonably inferred from the testimony was urged with zeal and power; and vet the proofs of your guilt were convincing, and the jury were compelled, on their consciences and before God, so to declare. All the forms of procedure designed to protect the innocent against unfounded charges and to secure to an accused

A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL have thus been observed; careful instructions upon the law pertinent to the case and to the testimony were given to the jury in a manner which gave to you the benefit of every reasonable doubt of the truthfulness of the witnesses, of the fact of crime or of your own guilt therein. And yet you now stand before the court convicted—convicted of that it finds scarcely a parallel in the catalogue of crime.

The Court' at this point asked the prisoner what

that it finds scarcely a parallel in the catalogue of crime.

The Court' at this point asked the prisoner what he had to say why sentence should not be pronunced upon him.

The prisoner replied:—I thank your Honor for the privilege, but I have nothing to state now on my own behalf. My counsel has said all that I desired to say.

Judge Woodruff continued:—On the 10th of May last you sailed with more than thirty mariners (officers and seamen) on a voyage to continue, as supposed, for several years. Harmony and good will apparently prevailed among all on board. No lit-treatment from the officers of the ship appears to have among all on boards or revenge. No provocation to injure any one connected with the vessel seems to have been given. Nevertheless, within less than three months, for no apparent reason, save a restiess desire to terminate a voyage which did not, you thought, but fair to yield the hoped for profits, you conceived and on the night of the 20th of July you carried into execution your

conceived and on the night of the 20th of July you carried into execution your

PLAN TO BURN THE SHIP,
at the imminent peril, may at almost a certainty, of the loss of the lives of all on board. It is suggested by your counsel, and it may possibly be true, that you had at the time an expectation that your own lite and perhaps the lives of the others would be saved—that all might reach the land. If true, that neither excuses the offence nor affects the punishment prescribed. You burne i the ship. You imperilled human lives; even the expectation, if you left it, had no just foundation. In fact,

ON A FAR OFF SEA.
eight hundred miles from shore on a burning ship there was to your companions in human judgment of what was probable only the alternative of DEATH BY FIRE OR DEATH BY WATER.
If malignity did not aim at this a determined reck.

known in certain political circles in this city, who was the plaintiff, and the defendant, Richard R. Montgomery, also well known in certain circles in the national capital. The plaintiff sets forth in his complaint that on May 11, 1868, in the city of Washington, D. C., the defendant called on alim and stated that he knew of a certain CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES for impressing into the service, of the steamer Blue Wing No. 2. This claim was then in the hands of the Third Auditor and amounted to \$20,000. It could be bought at a large discount, He proposed to the plaintiff to avail himself of the opportunity to make a good sum by its purchase. He urged this purchase strenuously, alleging that he had INFLUENCE WITH THE THIRD AUDITOR, and could get him to adjudicate upon the claim within ten days, and would guarantee the payment to him of the \$20,000—the full amount of the claim—within a few weeks. All he asked the plaintiff to pay for the claim was \$11,500, After the defendant had told this part of the story the plaintiff to pay for the claim was \$11,500, After the defendant would call and see the Third Auditor in person, and get him to examine the case of the claim thoroughly and carefully with him; and, after such examination, that the Third Auditor would assure him that the claim was a good and valid one, and further, that all the evidence was in his possession that possibly could be necessary to secure the payment of the claim, and statil further, if the Auditor would passare him that the calim was a good and valid one, and further, that all the evidence was in his possession that possibly could be necessary to secure the payment of the claim, and statil further, if the Auditor would promise him to make the claim a matter of special outsiness and pass it with his approval within ten days and recommend its immediate payment, with this proposition terminated their first interview. On the succeeding day—so runs on the plaintiff's sworn recital of the facis—the defendant called on him again, and stated that h

on the 23d of May, paid \$11,500 to the defendant. And now comes the FINALITY OF THE STORY.

The plaintiff had parted with his money, as he alleges, on wholly fraudulent representations made by the defendant. On the 2th of July the said claim was rejected by the Third Auditor as unjust and invalid, and has not and never will be paid by the United States. The next thing was for the plaintiff to make efforts to get his money back, and he therefore brought suit against the defendant for its recovery, on the ground of fraud, with interest from the date of payment.

WHAT THE DEFENDANT SAYS.

His story has one merit at least—brevity. He denies, in the first place, each and every allegation set forth in the complaint charging fraudulent representations on his part; secondly, he avers that the plaintiff purchased the claim in violation of the laws of the United States, and knowing such purchase was in violation of such laws; and thirdly, he declares that the claim is a good and valid one. The of what was probable only the alternative of DEATH BY PIRE OR DEATH BY WATER. If malignity did not aim at this a determined reck-lessness, little less heinous, impelied you. And had the changing elements been moved from the quiet of that mgint, or no vessel had Providentially passed and seen the laboring boats in which refuge was sought from the flames you kindled, neitner you nor your feliow mariners would have ever told the fate of you or them. He who holdeth the wind in His saved them and you from the death which seemed impending. They live to ted the story; you yet live to suffer the penaity of the law, and by your fate to warn all men to beware of crunes like this. I advert to the fearful nature of your crume, not for the purpose of giving you pain, but I would have you realize the guit that rests upon you in all its enormity; that repentance may follow; that, before it is too late, before the few days remaining to you on Earth shall pass.

you on Earth shall pass,
REFERNIANCE MAY COME,
and avail with Him who can save you from a more
fearful doom—that death which is eternal. There
is no crime against man so great, no offence against
human law so helhous, but it may be forgiven by

Him. Seek that forgiveness.

MERCY.

The law denounces your crime and declares you deserving of death. The jurors by whom you were tried, in their pity for you in your guilt, have recommended you to mercy. That recommendation will be communicated to the President of the United States, who alone has power to extend mercy to you; but I cannot, in view of the greatness of your offence, in view of suffering such crimes to pass without their just, though rearful, punishment, encourage for a moment the hope that any inter-erence with the course of the law will be had in your behalf. I urge you, therefore, to prepare to meet the death to which the law consigns you. You can, at your desire, have the advice, the course and the dered the

DISMISSAL OF THE COMPLAINT.

The dismissal was ordered on the ground that it was clearly evident that the negotiation for the purchase of the claim grew out of expected irregular influence of an officer of the United States suting in a quasi judicial capacity, and as such was against public policy, and that both were equally wrong, and that relief could not be asked in court. your desire, have the advice, the coupsel and the

your desire, have the advice, the counsel and the prayers of

THE MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

such as you may select, and God grant that, aided by their counsels, your preparation may be saving and sure. To you remains a short time in which to make your peace with God. On me is devolved the painful but inexorable duty to pronounce the sentence which the law has declared, and which is. That you, Charles Perdue, be taken hence to the place from which you came, that you be detained in close custody until Friday, the 12th day of May next, and that on that day you be taken to the prace of execution, and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead. And may God have mercy on your soul. (Murmurs of sensation in court.)

The concluding words of the sentence were pronounced by the learned Judge in a slow and solemn manner, and after they were uttered Perdue remained standing, apparently stupefied. He kept his eyes downcast, and finally was removed by the officers. It is several years, probably seven, since there has been a capital conviction and sentence in the federal courts of this city. The execution of a pirate on Bedioe's Island and of Gordon in the Tombs during the war were the last under the United States law in New York. Efforts will be made to save Purdue's life, as the jury strongly recommended him to mercy.

Frederick Allen and Charles Meredith, who had

to mercy.
Frederick Allen and Charles Meredith, who had

to mercy.

Frederick Allen and Charles Meredith, who had pleaded guilty of an attempt to set fire to the ship, with intent to burn or destroy her, were next to rought up for sentence.

The capitain of the ship, Mr. Pease, was, at the request of Mr. B. F. Russell, counsel for the prisoners, called to the stand. He stated in reply to questions that he had been part owner of the ship Robert Eawardes; that these men had done him alt the lajury they ever could do to him, and he had no desire to have them punished at all.

Mr. Russell—So far as you are concerned you are not opposed to a mild punishment?

The Capitain—I am not, sir.

Mr. Russell then made some remarks to the Court in mitigation of punishment.

Judge Woodruff sentenced the prisoners to ten years' imprisonment each, at hard labor, in Albany Penitentiary, remarking that the feeling expressed by the capitain of the ship, who said he had no desire to see punishment inflicted, was creditable to him, and was a strong expression on his part of freedom from passion and from any desire for revenge or even to retailate for wrong. The Judge adverted in feeling terms to the fate of their comrade, Perdue, and after stating that the object of the law was to punish crime, and not seek revenge, ne pronounced the sentence as above.

A Well-to-do Carpenter Comes to This City on Business and Mysterionsly Disappears. Last Friday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, Mr. James White, a respectable carpenter, of Springfield, New Jersey, came to this city to collect certain subscriptions for the church with which he was connected. He was expected to return home on the evening of the same day, but did not, and as he has not been heard from since his wife and family have for several days past been in a fearful state of anxiety about him. His pastor, the Rev. L. schuelder, was in this city yesterday endeavoring to fatnom the mystery, but beyond ascertaining that the missing gentleman had called at a house in Waveriey place on the day of his disappearance, and nad there collected a small sum of money, nothing could be learned.

Mr. White is about forty-five years of age. He was dressed in a dark suit and wore side waiskers. Grave apprehensions are entertained in regard to his safety. of Springfield. New Jersey, came to this city to